

SN 09/882,007

3628

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In re Patent Application	:	
of Leo Kayser III	:	<b>U.S. PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE</b>
Serial No. 09/882,007	:	Examiner: Ojo O. Oyebisi
	:	
For: Automated Matching System for	:	<b>Art Unit: 3628</b>
Borrowers and Savers	:	
	:	
Priority Date: 06/20/2000	:	

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Mail Stop Fee Amendment  
The Honorable Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

**Request to Withdraw Holding of Abandonment Under 37 CFR 1.181**

Sir:

This is in response to a Notice of Abandonment, mailed on June 1, 2007 advising that the above-captioned application was declared abandoned because of no response to an Office Action mailed on November 17, 2006.

Attached hereto is a true copy of the notice received and applicant's response submitted for filing on May 16, 2007 via certified mail, and the filing being verified by a Certificate of Mailing. Accordingly, it is respectfully requested that the Notice of Abandonment be withdrawn.

Evidently there was a problem with the handling of this matter by the U.S. Post

Office. They are currently attempting to track the package.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'W. Muckelroy', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

William Lawrence Muckelroy

Reg. No. 26,961

Attorney of Record for Applicant

Dated: June 4, 2007

Phone: 609-882-2111/Fax: 609-883-3322

Enclosures: Request to Withdraw Holding of Abandonment Under 37 CFR 1.181;  
Certificate of Mailing; Duplicate of Notice of Abandonment; Duplicate of Certified  
Mail Receipt; Duplicate of Petition for Extension of Time Under 37 CFR 1.136(a);  
Duplicate of check for extension; Replacement check for extension; Duplicate of  
Amendment with Certificate of Mailing, with duplicate of Supplemental Rule 131  
Affidavit.



## CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

Date of Deposit: June 5, 2007

I hereby certify that the following documents:

1. Request to Withdraw Holding of Abandonment Under 37 CFR 1.181
2. Duplicate of Notice of Abandonment
3. Duplicate of Certified Mail Receipt
4. Duplicate of Petition for Extension of Time Under 37 CFR 1.136(a)
5. Duplicate of check for extension
6. Replacement check for extension
7. Duplicate of Amendment with Certificate of Mailing, with duplicate of Supplemental Rule 131 Affidavit.

are being deposited in a single envelope with the United States Postal Service on the date indicated above and such envelope is addressed to Mail Stop Fee Amendment, The Honorable Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.

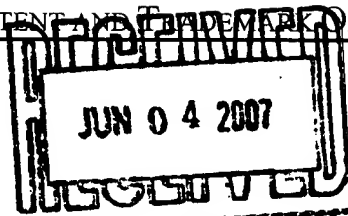
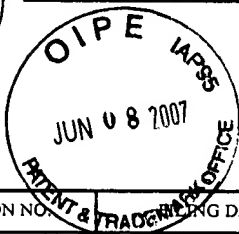
*Irene Christine*

Irene Christine

(Name of person mailing documents)



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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/882,007	06/15/2001	Leo Kayser III	2110/12/99	9904

47441 7590 06/01/2007  
WILLIAM LAWRENCE MUCKELROY PC  
1901 NORTH OLDEN AVENUE, EXT SUITE 3A  
EWING PROFESSIONAL PARK  
TRENTON, NJ 08618

EXAMINER

OYEBISI, OJO O

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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3692

MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
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06/01/2007

PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.



# **Notice of Abandonment**

Application No.

09/882,007

Examiner

OJO O. OYEBISI

Applicant(s)

KAYSER, LEO

Art Unit

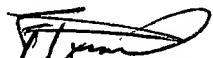
3692

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address--

This application is abandoned in view of:

1. ☒ Applicant's failure to timely file a proper reply to the Office letter mailed on 17 November 2006.
  - (a) ☐ A reply was received on \_\_\_\_\_ (with a Certificate of Mailing or Transmission dated \_\_\_\_\_), which is after the expiration of the period for reply (including a total extension of time of \_\_\_\_\_ month(s)) which expired on \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (b) ☐ A proposed reply was received on \_\_\_\_\_, but it does not constitute a proper reply under 37 CFR 1.113 (a) to the final rejection.  
(A proper reply under 37 CFR 1.113 to a final rejection consists only of: (1) a timely filed amendment which places the application in condition for allowance; (2) a timely filed Notice of Appeal (with appeal fee); or (3) a timely filed Request for Continued Examination (RCE) in compliance with 37 CFR 1.114).
  - (c) ☐ A reply was received on \_\_\_\_\_ but it does not constitute a proper reply, or a bona fide attempt at a proper reply, to the non-final rejection. See 37 CFR 1.85(a) and 1.111. (See explanation in box 7 below).
  - (d) ☒ No reply has been received.
2. ☐ Applicant's failure to timely pay the required issue fee and publication fee, if applicable, within the statutory period of three months from the mailing date of the Notice of Allowance (PTOL-85).
  - (a) ☐ The issue fee and publication fee, if applicable, was received on \_\_\_\_\_ (with a Certificate of Mailing or Transmission dated \_\_\_\_\_), which is after the expiration of the statutory period for payment of the issue fee (and publication fee) set in the Notice of Allowance (PTOL-85).
  - (b) ☐ The submitted fee of \$\_\_\_\_\_ is insufficient. A balance of \$\_\_\_\_\_ is due.  
The issue fee required by 37 CFR 1.18 is \$\_\_\_\_\_. The publication fee, if required by 37 CFR 1.18(d), is \$\_\_\_\_\_.
  - (c) ☐ The issue fee and publication fee, if applicable, has not been received.
3. ☐ Applicant's failure to timely file corrected drawings as required by, and within the three-month period set in, the Notice of Allowability (PTO-37).
  - (a) ☐ Proposed corrected drawings were received on \_\_\_\_\_ (with a Certificate of Mailing or Transmission dated \_\_\_\_\_), which is after the expiration of the period for reply.
  - (b) ☐ No corrected drawings have been received.
4. ☐ The letter of express abandonment which is signed by the attorney or agent of record, the assignee of the entire interest, or all of the applicants.
5. ☐ The letter of express abandonment which is signed by an attorney or agent (acting in a representative capacity under 37 CFR 1.34(a)) upon the filing of a continuing application.
6. ☐ The decision by the Board of Patent Appeals and Interference rendered on \_\_\_\_\_ and because the period for seeking court review of the decision has expired and there are no allowed claims.
7. ☐ The reason(s) below:

Applicant has failed to respond to the office action dated 11/17/06

  
FRANTZY POINVIL  
PRIMARY EXAMINER  
AU 3692

Petitions to revive under 37 CFR 1.137(a) or (b), or requests to withdraw the holding of abandonment under 37 CFR 1.181, should be promptly filed to minimize any negative effects on patent term.



7099 3220 0010 5151 4702

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MEMO

Kayser; 3 mo. ext.;Serial#09882007;Docket#2110.12.99

WORKING CAPITAL MANAGEMENT ACCOUNT  
VOID AFTER 60 DAYS

MP



Application/Control No. 09/882,007  
Art Unit 3628

FILE COPY

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William L. Muckelroy  
Registration No. 26,961

In re Patent Application  
of Leo Kayser III  
Serial No. 09/882,007

**U.S. PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE**

Examiner: Ojo O. Oyeibisi

For: Automated Matching System for  
Borrowers and Savers

**Art Unit: 3628**

Filing Date: 06/15/2001  
Priority Date: 06/20/2000

**CERTIFICATE OF MAILING**

I hereby certify that this correspondence is  
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The Honorable Commissioner of Patents  
and Trademarks  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Irene M. Christine  
name

Irene M. Christine  
signature

May 16 2007  
Date

Mail Stop Fee Amendment  
The Honorable Commissioner of Patents  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Sir:

**AMENDMENT B**  
**(with SUPPLEMENTAL RULE 131 AFFIDAVIT**  
**and §1.136 PETITION FOR THREE-MONTH EXTENSION TO FILE**  
**and APPLICABLE §1.17(a)(3) and §1.27 FEE)**



**a. Introductory Comments**

- 5 1. This is intended as a plenary pleading responsive to the non-final Office Action,  
mailed on November 17, 2006 allowing a shortened statutory period for response of  
three months or an extended statutory period set to expire May 17, 2007 with a three  
month petition and fee for extension. A request for reconsideration, current fee of  
\$510.00, and petition for a three-month extension of time to May 17, 2007 are  
10 submitted herewith.
2. Also submitted herewith is a supplemental Rule 131 affidavit of the inventor  
with original documents attached to evidence a date for completion of the invention of  
November 1985, prior to the December 31, 1998 priority date of Levine et al  
15 6,233,566.
3. Claims 1-2,4, and 5 were rejected under 35 USC 102 (e) based on U.S. Patent  
No. 6,233,566 issued to Levine et al.
- 20 4. Applicant thanks the Examiner for allowing substitution of the new oath,  
petition,  
and power executed by the inventor. Also, applicant's counsel apologizes for the  
unintentional misinterpretation of the effective date of Levine as being the date of filing  
of the non-provisional rather than the Dec. 31, 1998 date of filing of its provisional  
25 application. The very helpful assistance and explanation by the Examiner during a

telephone inquiry after the last Office Action is also appreciated.

5. Claim 3 is rejected under 35 USC 103 (a) as being unpatentable over Levine et al combined with Fraser et al.

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6. Claims 1-5 have been cancelled and replaced with modified new claims 6 -10 supported entirely by the 1985 Specification. Additional claims 11 -19, each being of narrower scope, have been added. Claims 6 -19 are not believed to be taught, averred, or intimated by Levine et al, Fraser et al, or Teagel et al, whether applied singly or combined.

10

7. For the reasons set forth in detail below in the remarks, it is respectfully requested that the Examiner examine the new claims and consider the allowability of each.

15

8. It is submitted that the supplemental affidavit is proof the inventions recited in claims 6-19 were completed on or before November 30, 1985. Thus, removal of Levine et al as a reference to support any rejection is requested for the following factual and legal reasons, to wit:

20

**b. Remarks**

The pending Office Action indicated that the inventor's declaration filed  
5 on 08/22/06 under 37 CFR § 1.131 was ineffective to overcome Levine et al as a  
reference under 102 (e) because of the nature of the averments in the declaration and the  
nature of the attachments, namely:

- (1) a copy of the provisional application specification;
- (2) a copy of a cover page of a specification of the invention bearing the date  
10 November, 1985;
- (3) a copy of an assignment of the invention dated December 14, 1984;
- (4) a copy of a faxed four-page hand written description of the invention dated  
May 25, 1995; and,
- (5) a copy of a non-disclosure agreement dated Aug. 1, 1996

15 were found by the Examiner not to be sufficient to establish a "reduction to practice of  
the invention" in this country or a NAFTA or WTO member country prior to December  
31, 1998, the effective date of Levine et al. Applicant interprets this to mean that the  
affidavit failed to indicate the making of the invention, and did not mention that this  
occurred in the United States.

20

The factual and legal basis for the Examiner's finding of ineffectiveness is believed to  
be indicated as:

- (i) The declaration is a general allegation. A general allegation that the invention

was completed prior to the date of the reference is not sufficient. Ex parte  
Saunders, 1883 C.D. 23, 23 O.G. 1224 (Comm'r Pat. 1883)<sup>1</sup>. Similarly, a  
declaration by the inventor to the effect that his or her invention was  
conceived or reduced to practice prior to the reference date, without a  
statement of facts demonstrating the correctness of this conclusion, is  
insufficient to satisfy 37 CFR 1.131; and,

- (ii) 37 CFR 1.131(b) requires that original exhibits of drawings or records, or  
photocopies thereof, accompany and form part of the affidavit or declaration  
or their absence satisfactorily explained.

This Amendment B with the accompanying supplemental Affidavit overcomes  
the reasons for refusal to accept the original 131 declaration as proof of conception and  
reduction to practice.

The issue is whether the invention recited in the new claims is taught by the  
1985 Specification explained in the supplemental 131 affidavit. The affidavit  
combined with the declaration clearly establishes that the invention was conceived  
prior to November of 1985 and was constructively reduced to practice in the 1985  
Specification. The Courts have recently held that an invention is reduced to practice  
when it is ready for patenting.

It is ready for patenting when it is described in a writing describing the invention in a

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<sup>1</sup> Applicant's counsel's attempt to locate a copy of this precedent cited by the Examiner were unsuccessful  
due to its age and lack of publication in a reporter other than a 125 year old O.G. Efforts to locate the  
reference are ongoing. However, as the time response closed we have been unsuccessful. Accordingly, a  
fax of a copy of the Examiner's copy of this reference is requested.

way that teaches one of ordinary skill in that art how to practice the invention, namely, it satisfied the requirements of 35 USC §112, ¶1. It is submitted that the Examiner will agree after close examination that the 1985 Specification is such a writing.

5       The Rule 131 affidavit incorporates two (2) original documents and one best available but true copy of a document. Each is dated prior to the December 31, 1998 effective date of the Levine Patent as well as the effective dates of Fraser et al and Teagel et al. The two (2) originals are non-disclosure agreements signed in the first half of 1985 by two persons. Of particular evidentiary value is the fact that each has an  
10 "original Exhibit A" attached reciting a summary of the invention. The summary states:

15               "The BAMA Concept relates to an Auction Market wherein banks and other entities act as agents for borrowers and lenders. Through a state of the art computer system network, potential borrowers and potential lenders are put in direct contact with one another through an auction process set forth on the computer screen. The banks act as guarantors for the promissory paper generated as a result of the closed transactions.

20               It is understood that this concept as set forth above is in the most general form and that there is greater detail to it to be provided under the non-disclosure statement."

At minimum, these originals indisputably establish facts showing conception of the invention recited in new claims 6 -19 before November 30, 1985.

25       Proof of the existence of a document (hereinafter referred to as the "1985 Specification") that avers, teaches, suggests, and intimates the inventions in claims 6-19 is clearly established by the facts in the supplemental affidavit at ¶ 6. Thus, the inventions recited in claims 6-19 were "ready for patenting" in 1985. The affidavit at

¶5 and ¶6 proves that the applicant is indeed the inventor and that he made the invention in the "United States".

The inability to attach the original of the 1985 Specification has been factually shown by affidavit to be excusable. The inventor testifies that he cannot locate the original 1985 Specification and that the attached copy with "BAMACORP November, 1985" on the cover page is a true copy of the document as typed. Affidavit, ¶3,4. The affidavit proves the following facts, namely, that a plurality of copies of the original 1985 Specification were made in 1985 and that the attached specimen is a true copy of the typed part with no typed deletions or additions.

Careful examination of this 1985 specification shows one of skill in this art a detailed plan of the utility, mathematical basis, and workings of the invention and that it merely requires a group of computers with monitors. These computers are specified as connected to each other or interconnected.

An invention is "ready for patenting" if it has been described in an enabling disclosure. Netscape Communications Corp. v. Konrad, 295 F.3d 1315 (Fed. Cir. 2002); In re Buspirone Patent Litigation, 185 F. Supp. 2d 340 (S.D.N.Y. 2002). Thus, applicant argues that the law supports a finding that the secret document with "BAMACORP November, 1985" on the front cover, namely, the "1985 Specification", shows the invention to be ready for patenting for non-internet use and therefore evidences a reduction to practice of the inventions recited in claims 6 - 19. The Federal Circuit has equated the term "invention" in sections of 102 with a "ready for patenting"

standard established by the Supreme Court in *Pfaff v. Wells Elecs., Inc.*, 525 U.S. 55,60 (1998). See also *Invitrogen Corp. v. Biocrest Manufacturing, L.P.*, No. 04-1273 ¶25, ¶26, and ¶27(Fed. Cir. 10/05/2005.)<sup>2</sup>. There is no bar to an inventor or assignee keeping an invention secret and not subjecting it to commercial use for an extended period of  
5 time and then seeking a patent. *Id.* at ¶34.

The 1985 Specification in the introduction on pages 1 and 2 teaches use of the method and system over a private network using terminals provided by a private corporation. It does not specifically teach that the Internet is absolutely necessary to  
10 enable the system and method.

The Rule 131 supplemental affidavit submitted herewith is respectfully requested to be entered into the record. In this declaration applicant establishes a date of invention", namely, conception and reduction to practice in the United States on or  
15 before November 30, 1985 via the United States corporate entity Bamacorp. Further improvements to the invention are evinced as being made on or before May 25, 1995. The applicant's invention therefore occurred prior to the priority date of Levine et al. Hence, Levine et al. is not a prior invention under 102(e).

Claim 3 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Levine  
20 in view of Fraser et al (US Patent No. 5,995,947). Levine et al and Fraser are both

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<sup>2</sup> [T]he Court's analysis of the statutory term "invention," equated it to a "ready for patenting" test or prong, and indicates it applies to both of the other parts of section 102(b), "on sale" and "public use." Here the invention was ready for patenting but kept secret for a long period.

verily believed to be shown by competent and compelling evidence not to be prior art. Hence, the rejection of the claimed subject matter as obvious over Levine et al combined with Fraser et al cannot be substantiated on the facts now presented.

5           Claims 6-20 clearly recite patentable subject matter that was kept secret up until filing of the provisional application in 2000.

          That the inventor's assignee Bamacorp kept the invention secret until the June 15, 2000 filing date of the provisional is of no consequence to obviating the Levine  
10   reference cited under 102(e) to reject prior claims 1- 5. Diligence is not an issue here. The invention was kept confidential by the assignee from the date of the conception and reduction to practice until it was decided to file a provisional, and then the non-provisional that is the subject of this action.

15           In order to remove the Levine et al patent as Section 102(e) prior art, applicant need only prove that the claimed invention was ready for patenting prior to December 31, 1998. An applicant for a patent may disqualify a prior art reference cited as showing the applicant's invention by establishing "completion of the invention in this country" prior to the effective date of the reference. This requirement is clearly met by  
20   showing prior completion of the entire invention as it is later claimed. And, according to Judge Lifland's examination of Rule 131, it can also be met by showing prior possession of as much of the invention as is disclosed in the reference, or prior "possession of such knowledge as to make the entire invention or that part obvious to one with ordinary skill



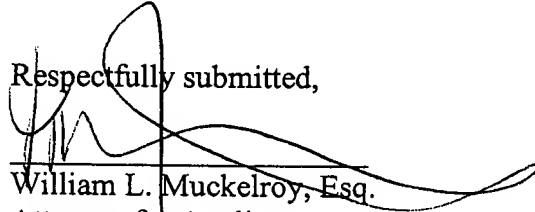
in the art." Pfizer Inc. v. Teva Pharmaceuticals USA, Inc., No. 04-754 at ¶29 (D.N.J.  
10/25/2006) citing In re Stempel, 241 F.2d 755 (CCPA 1957). Also, see 3 Chisum on  
Patents § 3.08[1][b][ii], at 238.

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10

WLM:imc  
Docket 2110.12.99  
Tel: 609-882-2111  
Fax: 609-883-3322

Respectfully submitted,

  
William L. Muckelroy, Esq.  
Attorney for Applicant  
Registration No. 26,961

15

Enclosures: Amendment B, Supplemental Rule 131 Affidavit with two (2) original documents and one true copy attached, Certificate of Mailing; Petition for Three-Month Extension with fee via attorney's check for \$510.

20 cc: Bamacorp

**c. COMPLETE LISTING OF ALL CLAIMS**

1. (cancelled).

5

2. (cancelled).

3. (cancelled).

10 4. (cancelled).

5. (cancelled).

15

6. An automated system for matching borrowers to savers comprising an interconnected group of computers conducting a savings and loan auction between a plurality of savers' institutions acting on behalf of a plurality of savers and a plurality of borrowers' institutions acting on behalf of pre-qualified borrowers for a plurality of pre-set amounts of offered principal, each offered principal being offered for one of a plurality of pre-set time periods via a funds auctioneer, said system further comprising:

20 (a) at least one of said group of computers being operated by said funds auctioneer;

(b) a computer network comprised of said interconnected group of computers;

(c) means for receiving an electronic savings deposit offer and ask rate from a prospective saver's institution over said computer network;

(d) means for receiving an electronic loan request and bid rate from a prospective borrower's institution over said computer network;

5 (e) means, located at said funds auctioneer, for electronically sorting, matching, and selecting electronic savings deposit offers and ask rates which match with electronic loan requests and bid rates to form a plurality of matches of bids and asks or transactions,

10 (f) means, operated by said funds auctioneer, for electronically confirming each said match of a bid and ask to each said saver's institution and each said borrower's institution which is a party to the matched bid and ask or transaction over said computer network;

15 (g) means, operated by said funds auctioneer, for electronically confirming each said match of a bid and ask to a clearing house bank and a surety, specifying each said saver's institution and each said borrower's institution, which is a party to the matched bid and ask or transaction, over said computer network;

20 (h) means, operated by said funds auctioneer, for electronically monitoring payments of principal and interest from each borrower's institution that is a party to a transaction via the clearing house bank to each saver's institution that is a party to the matched transaction;

(i) means for electronically issuing a negotiable certificate of deposit from the auctioneer to a saver via saver's institution and the clearinghouse bank;

(j) means for electronically redeeming and issuing notification of redemption of said auctioneer's negotiable certificate of deposit to the surety, the clearing house bank, the saver's institution, and the borrower's institution; and

(k) means, operated by said funds auctioneer, for electronically monitoring  
5 payments of principal and interest from each borrower's institution that is a party to a transaction via the clearing house bank to each saver's institution that is a party to the matched transaction.

7. The automated matching system for borrowers and savers according to claim 6 further comprising a means for electronically transferring final principal and accrued  
10 interest from the borrower's institution via the clearing house bank to the auctioneer's certificate holder and canceling the auctioneer's certificate of deposit.

8. The automated matching system for borrowers and savers of claim 7 further comprising a means for electronically transferring a discounted principal to the  
15 borrower's institution for transfer to the borrower.

9. The automated matching system for borrowers and savers of claim 8, further comprising means for dividing and electronically distributing a fee, the difference between the principal and discounted principal, amongst the auctioneer, the borrower's  
20 institution, the saver's institution, and the surety.

10. The automated matching system for borrowers and savers of claim 6 further comprising a local area network ("LAN") connected to said group of computers.

11. A method for conducting a savings and loan auction between a plurality of savers' institutions acting on behalf of a plurality of savers and a plurality of borrowers' institutions acting on behalf of pre-qualified borrowers for a plurality of pre-set amounts of offered principal, each offered principal being offered for one of a plurality of pre-set time periods via a funds auctioneer over a group of interconnected computers, said method comprising the steps of:

- 10 (a) providing one of the group of computers for operation by the funds auctioneer;
- (b) providing another one of the group of computers for operation by savers' institutions and yet another one of the group of computers for operation by borrowers' institutions;
- (c) receiving an electronic savings deposit offer and ask rate from a prospective saver's institution over said computer network;
- 15 (d) receiving an electronic loan request and bid rate from a prospective borrower's institution over said computer network;
- (e) said funds auctioneer, electronically sorting, matching, and selecting electronic savings deposit offers and ask rates which match with electronic loan requests and
- 20 bid rates to form a plurality of matches of bids and asks or transactions,
- (f) said funds auctioneer, electronically confirming each said match of a bid and ask to each said saver's institution and each said borrower's institution which is a party

to the matched bid and ask or transaction over said computer network or another computer network;

(g) said funds auctioneer, electronically confirming each said match of a bid and ask to a clearing house bank and a surety, specifying each said saver's institution and each said borrower's institution, which is a party to the matched bid and ask or transaction, over said computer network or another computer network;

(h) said funds auctioneer, electronically monitoring payments of principal and interest from each borrower's institution that is a party to a transaction via the clearing house bank to each saver's institution that is a party to the matched transaction;

(i) electronically issuing a negotiable certificate of deposit from the auctioneer to a saver via saver's institution and the clearinghouse bank;

(j) electronically redeeming and issuing notification of redemption of said fund auctioneer's negotiable certificate of deposit to the surety, the clearing house bank, the saver's institution, and the borrower's institution; and

(k) electronically monitoring payments of principal and interest from each borrower's institution that is a party to a transaction via the clearing house bank to each saver's institution that is a party to the matched transaction.

12. The method of claim 11 further comprising the additional step of electronically transferring final principal and accrued interest from the borrower's institution via the

clearing house bank to the auctioneer's certificate holder and canceling the auctioneer's certificate of deposit.

13. The method of claim 12 further comprising an additional step of  
5 electronically transferring a discounted principal to the borrower's institution for transfer to the borrower.

14. The method of claim 13 further comprising an additional step of  
electronically dividing a fee, the difference between the principal and discounted  
10 principal.

15. The method of claim 14 further comprising the step of distributing the fee, partly to the auctioneer.

15 16. The method of claim 15 further comprising an additional step of electronically distributing the fee, partly to the borrower's institution.

17. The method of claim 16 further comprising an additional step of electronically distributing the fee, partly to the saver's institution.

20 18. The method of claim 17 further comprising an additional step of electronically distributing the fee, partly to the surety.

19. The method of claim 18 further comprising an additional step of  
providing a local area network ("LAN") connected to said group of computers.

5





SN 09/882,007

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In re Patent Application :  
of Leo Kayser III :  
Serial No. 09/882,007 :  
For: Automated Matching System for :  
Borrowers and Savers :  
Filing Date: June 15, 2001 :  
Priority Date: 06/20/2000 :

U.S. PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE  
Examiner: Ojo O. Oyebisi

Art Unit: 3628

I hereby certify that this correspondence is being deposited today with the  
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Irene M. Christine  
name

*Irene M. Christine*  
signature

5/16/07  
Date

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Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

**AFFIDAVIT UNDER 37 CFR 1.131 SUPPLEMENTING RULE 131 DECLARATION DATED  
AUG. 16, 2006 PREVIOUSLY FILED HEREIN**

*State of New York, County of New York, SS:*

I, Leo Kayser III, being at least eighteen years of age, do hereby declare, upon personal  
knowledge, that:

1. I am the inventor named in the above captioned patent application.
2. In 1984 I organized a New York corporation, BANKERS AUCTION MARKET OF  
AMERICA CORP. or "Bamacorp" to hold title to my invention and all patents issued  
for my invention. I then assigned the invention, which was made by me in the United  
States, to this corporation.

3. In November of 1985 I wrote a specification fully describing my invention and entitled this specification "BAMACORP November, 1985", which I hereinafter refer to as the "1985 Specification".
4. In 1985 I printed multiple identical photocopy reproductions of the 1985 Specification. Attached hereto and incorporated herein is a **true copy** of the best available reproduction of the typed 1985 Specification.
5. The 1985 Specification has some scribed notations on it. I have been unable to locate the original of the typed 1985 Specification. No typing has been deleted from or added to the typed part. It consists of 24 pages inclusive of the cover and nine pages of drawings, references, and charts.
6. The 1985 Specification is a blueprint that fully divulges my invention. I wrote in 1985 that the invention is practiced through my assignee Bamacorp. I explain specifically how the invention is used as follows:

In the introduction starting on page 1 of the 1985 Specification, I state that through my assignee, Bamacorp, I created a more efficient mechanism for savers and borrowers to meet. The utility of my invention is established in the first two paragraphs, namely, that my system, i.e. the Bamacorp system, substantially reduces liquidity risk.

In ¶3 of p. 1 I explained that my system is accessed using Bamacorp's computer terminals and that each terminal is linked to a communications network. I state that a CPU matches bid and ask prices. On page 1 I teach that settlement is accomplished through a clearinghouse bank connected to the Bamacorp computer system.

In ¶4 of p. 1, a promissory note collateralized by the borrower, one of the keys to the invention, is divulged. Another key, a guarantee of the note by the borrower's institution, is disclosed and explained. With my system, I disclose here that the saver's funds are guaranteed by the saver's institution.

I explain that the promissory note is a contingent liability of the saver's institution and is merely reserved against by the borrower's institution.

In ¶5 of p. 1, I disclose and explain in detail how the issuer of the promissory note makes money (the beauty of my system). Next, on page 3 I teach how an institution accesses the issuer's system, determines a yield curve, and uses the yield curve to price its bid and ask prices. On page 4 a sample of information shown on a terminal screen about the promissory note issuers inventory of bid and ask prices is shown by me. Bamacorp matches the bids and asks as I explain here and a transaction is confirmed.

On page 4, I explain in detail the fees charged and how a clearinghouse electronically delivers them as recited in my new claims to my invention. Lastly, I divulge final settlement by electronic funds transfer here and I refer the reader to graphics at Appendices A, B, and C for more detail about the operation of my system.

On pages 5 and 6 I divulge and explain in detail the global reach of the novel system. Subsequently, I present a detailed description of advantages on pages 7 through 12. In pages 13-15 of the 1985 Specification I explain the surety operation and surety risk to the promissory note issuer (Bamacorp). In this part of the 1985 Specification I explain in detail how my novel system makes money.

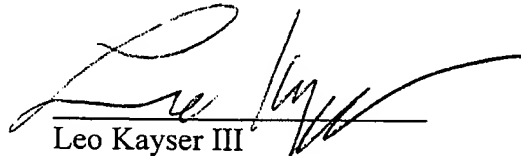
Every operational banking system for saving and loan transactions has risk. In Appendix D, I divulge the details of how I have evaluated the surety risk to the promissory note issuer. The assumptions, variables and net present value of various default situations are presented with sample calculations.

In Appendix E, I present a loan comparison using my invention. Here I show how the promissory note issuer's return on investment is amortized along with the return of funds to the borrower's institution and the borrower's cost of funds. On the last page of the 1985 Specification, I divulge a sample of cash flow and yield generated by the system and method of my invention.

7. I again searched my records after the filing of my 131 declaration herein and located a document entitled "NON-DISCLOSURE AGREEMENT" having an Exhibit A (summary description of my invention) attached. This document is an agreement between Bankers Auction Market of America Corp. and Alan H. Schneider. I signed this agreement as president of Bamacorp. I also wrote the actual date I signed it thereon. The **original** is attached and made a part of this declaration.

8. I also located a second original document entitled "NON-DISCLOSURE AGREEMENT" with another original Exhibit A attached. It correctly bears the handwritten dates "May 13, 1985" and "May 14, 1985" I observed as the actual dates of signing. This agreement was an agreement between Bamacorp and James A. Fenniman. My signature is on this agreement. The **original** is attached and made a part of this affidavit.

*The affiant, Leo Kayser III, further states that the above statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like are punishable by fine and/or imprisonment, or both, under section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code, and that any such willful false statement may jeopardize the validity of this application or any patent resulting therefrom.*

  
Leo Kayser III

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 15<sup>th</sup> day of May, 2007.

DEBORAH MOORE  
Notary Public, State of New York  
No. 01MO4818549  
Qualified in New York County  
Commission Expires October 31, ~~2006~~ 2010

  
NOTARY PUBLIC

My commission expires: Oct 31, 2010

(SEAL)

ATTACHMENT # 6

NON-DISCLOSURE AGREEMENT

This agreement between JAMES A. FENNIMAN ("Fenniman") and any persons or entities controlled directly or indirectly by him and BANKERS AUCTION MARKET OF AMERICA CORP. (BAMA) is entered into for the purpose of non-disclosure relating to the plan annexed hereto as Exhibit A.

1. Non-Disclosure. Fenniman agrees as follows:

(a) Specifications, drawings, sketches, models, samples, data, computer programs or documentation or other technical or business information in written, graphic or other tangible form furnished, discussed or disclosed by BAMA, its officers, directors or employees, to Fenniman shall be deemed the property of BAMA and the information and all copies thereof shall be returned to BAMA upon request.

(b) Fenniman acknowledges that the "Information" is proprietary to BAMA and has been developed as a trade secret at BAMA's expense. Fenniman agrees that it will hold and use the informative in the same manner as it deals with its own proprietary information and trade secrets and that Fenniman will not divulge, nor permit any of his employees, agents or representatives to divulge any data or information with respect to the Product or the programs and technology embodied therein or any other documentation, models, descriptions, forms instructions or other information relating thereto. If Fenniman or any of his employees, agents or representatives shall attempt to use or dispose of the Product or any of its aspects or components or any duplication or modification thereof in a manner contrary to the terms of this license, BAMA shall have the right, in addition to such other remedies which may be available to it, to injunctive relief enjoining such acts or attempts, it being acknowledged that legal remedies are inadequate. BAMA shall be entitled to its costs and attorneys fees in the event of any successful prosecution of a breach of this Agreement.

(c) Information furnished shall be used only for the purposes expressed above and may be used for other purpose only upon such terms and conditions as may be mutually agreed upon in writing.

Date: May 14, 1985

By: James A. Fenniman  
James A. Fenniman

BANKERS AUCTION MARKET OF  
AMERICA CORP.

Date: May 13, 1985

By: Leo Kayser, III  
Leo Kayser, III  
President

## EXHIBIT A

The BAMA Concept relates to an Auction Market wherein banks and other entities act as agents for borrowers and lenders. Through a state of the art computer system network, potential borrowers and potential lenders are put in direct contact with one another through an auction process set forth on the computer screen. The banks act as guarantors for the promissory paper generated as a result of the closed transactions.

It is understood that this concept as set forth above is in the most general form and that there is greater detail to it to be provided under the non-disclosure statement.

ATTACHMENT # 7



NON-DISCLOSURE AGREEMENT

This agreement between Alan H. Schneider ("Schneider") and any persons or entities controlled directly or indirectly by him and BANKERS AUCTION MARKET OF AMERICA CORP. (BAMA) is entered into for the purpose of non-disclosure relating to the plan annexed hereto as Exhibit A.

1. Non-Disclosure. Schneider agrees as follows:

(a) Specifications, drawings, sketches, models, samples, data, computer programs or documentation or other technical or business information in written, graphic or other tangible form furnished, discussed or disclosed by BAMA, its officers, directors or employees, to Schneider shall be deemed the property of BAMA and the information and all copies thereof shall be returned to BAMA upon request.

(b) Schneider acknowledges that the "Information" is proprietary to BAMA and has been developed as a trade secret at BAMA's expense. Schneider agrees that it will hold and use the informative in the same manner as it deals with its own proprietary information and trade secrets and that Schneider will not divulge, nor permit any of his employees, agents or representatives to divulge any data or information with respect to the Product or the programs and technology embodied therein or any other documentation, models, descriptions, forms instructions or other information relating thereto. If Schneider or any of his employees, agents or representatives shall attempt to use or dispose of the Product or any of its aspects or components or any duplication or modification thereof in a manner contrary to the terms of this license, BAMA shall have the right, in addition to such other remedies which may be available to it, to injunctive relief enjoining such acts or attempts, it being acknowledged that legal remedies are inadequate. BAMA shall be entitled to its costs and attorneys fees in the event of any successful prosecution of a breach of this Agreement.

(c) Information furnished shall be used only for the purposes expressed above and may be used for other purpose only upon such terms and conditions as may be mutually agreed upon in writing.

Date: May 15, 1985

By: Alan H. Schneider  
Alan H. Schneider

Date: May 13, 1985

BANKERS AUCTION MARKET OF  
AMERICA CORP.  
By: Leo Kayser, III  
Leo Kayser, III  
President

## EXHIBIT A

The BAMA Concept relates to an Auction Market wherein banks and other entities act as agents for borrowers and lenders. Through a state of the art computer system network, potential borrowers and potential lenders are put in direct contact with one another through an auction process set forth on the computer screen. The banks act as guarantors for the promissory paper generated as a result of the closed transactions.

It is understood that this concept as set forth above is in the most general form and that there is greater detail to it to be provided under the non-disclosure statement.

ATTACHMENT # 8



November, 1985

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## INTRODUCTION

Bankers Auction Market of America (BAMACORP) creates a more efficient mechanism for savers and borrowers to meet. Depository institutions will compete on an equal basis for funds, regardless of size or geographic location while preserving the benefits of their traditional customer relationships. BAMACORP substantially reduces the liquidity risk associated with current banking practices. By using the BAMACORP system, institutions will be able to offer attractive borrowing and investment rates to their customers while also receiving a higher return on capital than traditional lending.

For institutions that qualify, BAMACORP brings an automated transaction service that will match savers and borrowers throughout the world. Transactions are evidenced by promissory notes with fixed interest rates, maturities, and principal amounts in denominations ranging from \$5,000 to \$100,000.

The system is accessed through computer terminals provided by BAMACORP, at no cost to the institutions for the first six months. Each terminal is linked to a state-of-the-art transaction based communications network. Through the BAMACORP system, depository institutions submit a required rate of return (ask price), maturity and dollar amount on behalf of the saver, or a required borrowing rate (bid), maturity and dollar amount on behalf of the borrower. For specific maturities, which range from 1 to 5 years in six month increments, the central processing unit instantaneously matches bids with ask prices in fixed dollar amounts. Cash settlement (on behalf of borrowers and savers) is accomplished through a major clearinghouse bank that is part of the BAMACORP system.

The Bankers Auction Market of America Certificate (BAMAC) is a prime rated negotiable promissory note which is collateralized by the borrower. Principal and interest due to the saver is primarily guaranteed by the borrower's institution. Payment is secondarily guaranteed by a prime-rated surety. The third party which guarantees the BAMAC principal and interest payments is the institution representing the saver. The BAMAC is a contingent liability to the guarantors, and is reserved against only by the borrower's institution.

Payment to BAMACORP for use of the system consists of a cash fee equal to one-half of one percent of the face value of each BAMAC. A cash fee of one percent is also paid to the surety. Both the borrower's bank and the institution representing the saver are free to price competitively their cash fees for each transaction. All fees are paid at the time of settlement and are reflected as discounted principal due the borrower. With every BAMAC placed, the borrower's bank will also have free use of accrued monthly amortization payments made by the borrower into the BAMAC Sterilization Account (non-interest bearing deposit account).

*convenient  
system x*

In addition to the direct economic benefits listed above, BAMACORP also provides many of the operating functions associated with conventional banking practices. By providing support functions such as an automated clearinghouse and extensive record keeping, BAMACORP reduces the likelihood of losses charged to the bank due to operating errors. BAMACORP also reduces the overhead associated with marketing deposit products, since saver funds can be accessed at the touch of a button. All of this relieves member banks of unnecessary operational burdens, allowing them to offer more competitive rates to their customers or increase their own profitability.

## THE SYSTEM

Institutions qualified to participate in the Bankers Auction Market of America system (see "BAMACORP MARKET" section for participation requirements) will perform in the same capacity as they do now. An institution will still be responsible for evaluating the credit worthiness and collateral of its borrowing customers before it accesses the BAMACORP system. Upon compliance with its credit risk standards, the borrower's institution can query the BAMACORP system for a yield curve comprised of consummated transactions at six month intervals ranging from one to five years. The yield curve serves as a basis for determining the approximate cost of funds for the borrower. The saver's institution will also have the opportunity to query the BAMACORP system for the same information. In this case, the curve represents average rates of return the institution can offer its customers.

Once an institution has determined its competitive strategy on investment of saver funds, it will input the following information through a BAMACORP terminal:

- \* Account information (e.g. saver name, address, name of originating institution etc.)
- \* A required rate of return (ask price), maturity, principal amount, and its own cash fee for placing funds

Note: Account information is not revealed to either the borrower's or the saver's institution unless a match is made.

An institution seeking such funds will be able to view a list of all ask prices (in percent) and associated cash fees (in basis points) submitted by institutions representing savers. The diagram below is an example of the information available to borrower's institution's:

1 YEAR			1.5 YEARS			2 YEARS		
Prin.	Rate	Fee	Prin.	Rate	Fee	Princ.	Rate	Fee
5000	8.80	64	5000	9.10	60	10000	9.21	59
10000	9.22	53	10000	9.25	45	15000	9.29	62
10000	9.09	58	15000	9.10	30	15000	9.47	48
25000	8.90	69	15000	9.40	50	30000	9.90	67
50000	9.87	60	90000	10.00	31	95000	10.16	45

From the terminal display, a borrower's institution will choose an offering which provides an adequate return on capital and a competitive borrowing rate for its customer. The institution will then input its account information and an acceptance message. The system confirms the transaction through both the BAMACORP terminal and with a hardcopy printed at each institution. For those offerings which are not matched, the saver's institutions have the option of either leaving their offers on the system or inputting more competitive quotes.

After a bid and ask price are matched and confirmation is received, settlement is then made between saver and borrower. The institution representing the saver receives the principal amount and initiates a funds transfer (through the BAMACORP terminal), using the BAMACORP clearinghouse as agent. The clearinghouse is responsible for reconciling the record of transaction it receives from BAMACORP with the funds transfer advice it receives from the saver's institution. The clearinghouse bank then receives the full face value of the BAMAC and deducts the following:

- \* The origination fee paid to the institution representing the saver
- \* The placement fee paid to the institution representing the borrower
- \* The fee paid to BAMACORP
- \* The fee paid to the surety guaranteeing the BAMAC

When the above fees are deducted and credited to the appropriate accounts, the clearinghouse bank distributes (via electronic funds transfer) the residual amount to the institution representing the borrower which then passes the funds to the borrower. Upon settlement, the BAMAC certificate is issued by the clearinghouse to the institution representing the saver.

Throughout the term of the BAMAC, the borrower's bank receives monthly principal and interest payments from the borrower which accrue in the BAMAC Sterilization Account. From this account, interest payments are passed through to the saver on a quarterly basis. The balance of the sterilization account represents interest free investible funds for the borrower's bank over the term of the BAMAC. At maturity, the holder of the BAMAC presents the certificate for redemption at the clearinghouse bank. Upon notification of redemption by the clearinghouse, the borrower's institution initiates a funds transfer for final settlement of the BAMAC principal and any accrued interest. Appendices A, B and C provide a graphic illustration of the above processes.



## BAMACORP GLOBALIZES CUSTOMER BASE TO REDUCE RISK

BAMACORP comes at a critical time for the banking and thrift industries, because it provides an efficient solution to one of the most important risk-return decisions a depository institution must make: How to balance its supply of funds with demand for funds. When it has more funds than it can lend out, an institution usually lowers the rates paid on deposits in effort to reduce its interest costs. However, because this action could lead to a permanent loss of customers, long-run profitability can be negatively impacted. When an institution has more loan demand than stable deposits to fund the loans, it is exposed to a similar situation. It can either forgoe profitable opportunities (and potentially damage customer relationships), or it can look for riskier, more expensive sources of funding.

Depending upon market conditions, the decision made on these issues can affect an institution in drastically different ways. A striking example of this is the recent collapse of the Continental Illinois Trust Company. In what the American Banker called "the biggest banking setback since 1931", Continental experienced the wholesale equivalent of the classic deposit run on a local bank. The bank's liquidity problems stemmed from its narrow deposit base. As Walter Wriston, the former chairman of Citicorp, described it:

- "The first rule in banking is to spread your risk. Continental was rolling over \$35 million in short-term paper every day because it had no consumer base. When regulation limits you to one branch on LaSalle Street, you've got a situation where someone's bound to get into trouble."

The bank's aggressive growth policy extended beyond its ability to fund loans safely through its consumer base (Illinois is a unit banking state). Instead of not making the loans, Continental chose to purchase short-term funds in the foreign interbank market. The resulting maturity imbalance in its balance sheet (i.e. long-term loans funded with short-term liabilities) drastically increased the bank's exposure to interest rate changes and potential liquidity problems.

The BAMACORP system provides several important features which would have averted many of the problems surrounding Continental Illinois' collapse. By permitting split-second access to saver funds around the world, BAMACORP provides banks with an instant consumer base that stretches from coast-to-coast and internationally. Because the BAMACORP system completes transactions based on direct principle and maturity matches, liquidity problems due to maturity imbalances are never created.

By drastically reducing the need to forecast cash requirements, BAMACORP also reduces amount the of cash reserves an institution must hold in order to meet unexpected cash outflows. Because the BAMAC is a fixed term instrument, the possibility of unplanned withdrawals of funds by savers (e.g. as in the Continental case) is eliminated. Even in the event of a borrower default, an institution has the remainder of the term to maturity to plan its funding needs. With BAMACORP, banking institutions now have an easy, low-cost way to reduce liquidity risk in their portfolios.

## BAMACS GENERATE A HIGH RETURN ON CAPITAL

Profitability in any business should be evaluated in terms of its return on capital since it measures how efficiently a company uses funds provided by equity investors. Returns on equity in the commercial banking and thrift industries have declined 28% and 50% respectively since 1974, as compared to increases of as much as 80% in other industries. (1)

The reason for this decline is that the banking "formula" for intermediation (i.e. taking deposits and making loans) is not as efficient as that of other institutions. Banks are very "balance sheet-intensive" in that they require a high level of income to compensate for risk. Competing institutions which "securitize" debt are vastly more efficient because most risk is transferred to savers and borrowers. By taking on less risk, these institutions can generate higher returns on less capital.

By using the BAMACORP system, an institution needs less capital than a with traditional consumer loan to generate the same level of income. This is because an institution's capital is allocated only as sterilization account payments become investable cash assets over the life of the BAMAC. A loan requires that capital be allocated to the face value as soon as the instrument is originated. The following diagram uses data from Appendix E to compare returns on capital generated from a typical one year consumer loan (15%) and a one year BAMAC (10%) each with a \$10,000 face value:

	BAMAC	LOAN
Interest Income	481	1,345
Non-Interest Income (Fees)	75	0
Interest Expense	0	(635) (2)
Non-Interest Expense	(146) *	(293) (2)
Net Income	410	417
Capital Allocated	739	800
Return on Capital (Net Income divided by Capital Allocated)	56%	52%

\* Figure is 50% of non-interest expense for loan

(1) Industry Norms and Key Business Ratios, Dunn and Bradstreet, New York City 1984

(2) Figure based on 1983 average net interest expense (6.35%) and non-interest expense (2.93%) for commercial banks: Source - Statistical Information on the Financial Services Industry, American Banker's Association, Washington D.C. 1984

In addition to making more efficient use of capital, BAMACORP's globalized customer base will permit its member institutions to take full advantage of all fluctuations in their local economies. During periods of slack loan demand, an institution can collect cash fees with minimal risk by placing excess saver funds in areas of the country where there is increased demand for credit. And since the saver's institution does not have to reserve against its guarantee (this has already been done by the borrower's institution), its BAMAC fees compare very favorably with standby letters of credit and other off-balance sheet financial products.

BAMACORP also realizes that, in the future, banks will not be able to exist strictly on interest rate spreads. Competition from a variety of products like Merrill Lynch's Cash Management Account and GMAC financing, have siphoned away savers and quality borrowers. The result has been a permanent decrease in spreads throughout the financial services industry. The banking institutions which will be able to increase their profitability in this highly competitive environment, will be those able to generate a greater volume of business at lower spreads.

The ultimate success or failure of a high volume strategy depends on distribution capability. An institution must have an expanded market presence in order to deliver more attractive rates to its potential customers. However, both the investment in technology and the cost of establishing bank (or non-bank) operations to gain this presence can be prohibitively high, especially for smaller banks.

BAMACORP eliminates the need for this investment by its members. Through the efficiencies of state-of-the-art automation, a bank, thrift or brokerage house can use the BAMACORP system to reach out to profitable markets never before available. By passing on to its customers savings from reduced overhead expenses, a BAMACORP member institution is armed with a product which will stop the erosion of its present customer base and generate profitable new business.

## THE ECONOMIC BENEFITS OF BAMACORP

The economic benefit of the BAMACORP system is demonstrated by comparing the effects of federal anti-branching legislation (the McFadden Act) on competition between large and small banking institutions and how this has distorted the marketplace. The intention of interstate banking legislation is to promote the existence of many smaller banks in order to better serve localized markets. However, by preventing larger institutions from expanding outside of their home states, this legislation has actually created weak firms (many small institutions) in protected markets. As a result, large banks (and other large financial institutions) in their natural desire to increase profits have exploited regulatory weak points and invaded the territory of smaller institutions.

Specifically, through "non-bank" subsidiaries, large institutions can establish deposit gathering or loan production offices throughout the country. Because smaller institutions generally do not have the resources to compete on this level, many have been forced to engage in riskier activities in order to remain profitable. The net effect of this type of competition has increased the overall level of default risk born by the banking industry and the economy in general.

Another glaring inefficiency of regulation is that it discriminates against customers of small institutions. Because their markets are more restricted than larger institutions (i.e. in terms of funds gathering and loan production capability), small banks are limited to the extent by which they can offer higher deposit rates and lower borrowing rates to their customers. As a result, the real victims of anti-branching legislation are the multitude of small savers and borrowers who are unable to take advantage of more competitive bank rates around the country.

BAMACORP for the first time rationalizes the regulatory trade-off between safe banking practice and competitive innovation. By linking institutions from around the country, the system minimizes size as a competitive factor in circumventing anti-branching legislation. In essence, BAMACORP creates a "level playing field" upon which all banking institutions can compete equally. For smaller institutions without the capital resources to develop non-banking operations, BAMACORP offers a powerful tool to increase their market size. For larger institutions, who are still the primary target of regulatory authorities (e.g. regional bank compacts), BAMACORP offers a means to operate in restricted localized markets. Thus, BAMACORP reinforces regulatory objectives by allowing all institutions to continue to serve the markets which they know best in open and fair competition.

The ultimate beneficiaries of increased competition are banking customers who realize more competitive borrowing and lending rates. Again, by using the example from Appendix E, a one-year BAMAC with a 10% face value provides the holder with a 10.37 % yield to maturity. This rate is currently as much as 200 basis points higher than bank certificates of deposit of comparable maturity. This rate also compares very favorably with other instruments of similar risk (average yield for AAA corporate bonds is currently 10.93%) (3). The borrower also has a lower cost of funds since the Annual Percentage Rate on the BAMAC in this example is 14.81% compared to 15.00 % on the loan. Keeping in mind that these higher returns and lower borrowing costs are achieved while preserving the customer relationship, the BAMACORP system simply provides a more profitable and efficient method of financial intermediation than traditional banking.

(3) Moody's Bond Survey, September 2, 1985

## THE BAMACORP MARKET

Initially, BAMACORP will focus on the market for collateralized consumer instalment credit at commercial banks, savings and loan associations, mutual savings banks and credit unions. At the end of 1984 this market represented \$253 billion and was comprised primarily of automobile and mobile home loans (\$197 billion combined). The rest of this figure included loans for such items as household appliances and various other consumer goods. This market was chosen because it is currently the least efficient in terms of the limited choices available to savers and borrowers. However, usage of the system can eventually be expanded to service any type of collateralized financing including the residential mortgage, small business and agricultural markets (\$1,332, \$120, \$162 billion respectively) (4).

Only a portion of this \$253 billion market is eligible for placement through the BAMACORP system, because BAMACORP member institutions must meet stricter capital requirements than public regulatory agencies require. Empirical studies have shown that the level of capital at a depository institution has a direct impact on its ability to meet unexpected cash outflows. Capital is also an important indicator of the ability of an institution's creditors (i.e. depositors, noteholders) to recover their investments after a default.

BAMACORP uses, as a basis for its membership criteria, the benchmark capital to assets ratios employed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), the Federal Home Loan Bank Board (FHLB), and the National Credit Union Association (NCUA). BAMACORP adds a fifty percent safety factor to each of these ratios as an extra level of security. The chart on the following page lists the amount of assets within each institutional group which qualify to be placed as BAMACs:

(4) 1985 Financial Facts Yearbook, American Financial Services Association, Washington D.C.

INSTITUTION	AGENCY CAPITAL REQUIREMENT	BAMACORP CAPITAL REQUIREMENT	QUALIFIED ASSETS (BILLIONS)
Commercial Banks	6.0% (5)	9.0%	\$20
Credit Unions	6.3 (6)	9.1	32
Savings and Loans	3.0 (7)	4.5	8
Mutual Savings Banks	3.0 (8)	4.5	3
Total BAMACORP Market			\$63

- (5) FDIC equity to assets ratio
- (6) NCUA net worth over total assets ratio  
(industry average for 1980)
- (7) FHLB net worth over total assets ratio
- (8) FDIC net worth over total assets ratio



## BAMACORP SURETY RISK

As the secondary guarantor for all BAMACs, the BAMACORP surety can earn unprecedented underwriting income with minimal risk. If there were \$1 billion worth of BAMACs underwritten in the first year of operations, the surety could expect to receive \$10 million in premium income while incurring losses of only \$8,800 over five years.

In order for the surety actually to have to pay off a BAMAC, the borrower's institution must be declared insolvent by federal regulatory authorities (with no state or federal rescue), and the borrower must default. In the event that the primary guarantor fails and there is no borrower default, all of the failed institution's BAMACs become the direct responsibility of the surety which will act as receiver. The borrower will continue to make monthly principal and interest payments to the clearinghouse bank which will continue to pass on quarterly interest payments (and principal upon maturity) to the BAMAC holders. For its part as receiver, the surety will have a direct lien on the borrower's collateral and the net worth of the borrower's institution. In addition, the surety will retain all of the benefits of investing the remaining sterilization account payments on its own behalf.

The likelihood of any loss or gain resulting from a default situation is a function of both the probability of a BAMACORP member institution failing and the probability of a borrower defaulting on a BAMAC. BAMACORP estimates the probability of a member institution failing to be equal to the ratio of deposits at failed banks to total deposits at all commercial banks. In 1984, this ratio was .18% (9). However, it should be noted that this probability will be significantly reduced by BAMACORP's more stringent membership requirements.

The probability of a BAMACORP borrower defaulting is much easier to estimate. Since the same credit standards are applied to both BAMACs and consumer loans, the probability should approximate the industry-wide loan loss experience for bank credit (about .4% of assets) (10). The chart on the following page lists the probable losses associated with the worst case default scenario outlined in Appendix D. It also indicates the sensitivity of the two probabilities to factors which are many times greater than the BAMACORP estimates. The probable loss is calculated by multiplying the two probabilities and the worst case net present value (five year BAMAC) found in Appendix D.

(9) Statistical Information on the Financial Services Industry, American Bankers Association, Washington D.C. 1984

(10) see 9

FACTOR	INSTITUTIONAL DEFAULT PROBABILITY	BORROWER DEFAULT PROBABILITY	WORST CASE LOSS	LOSS TO PREMIUM RATIO	UP TO 5 YEARS
Industry Average	.18%	.40%	\$8,800	.09%	.45%
10 %	.20	.44	10,800	.10	.50%
100 %	.36	.80	35,200	.35	1.35%
<del>1000 %</del>	<del>1.80</del>	<del>4.00</del>	<del>880,000</del>	<del>8.80</del>	

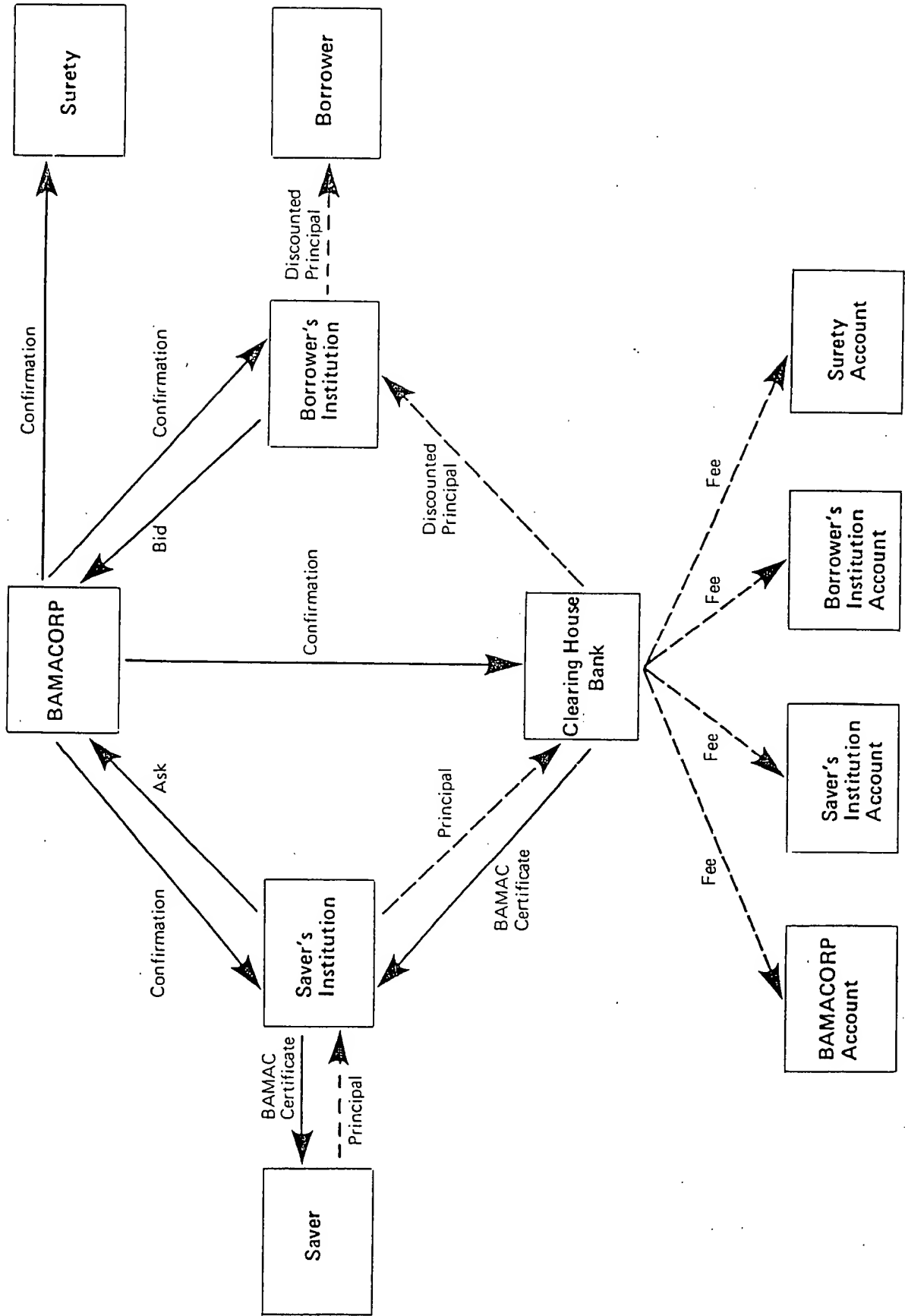
one hundred  
As the chart illustrates, even if the borrowers and their institutions default at a rate that is one thousand times greater than current levels and the worst case scenario is assumed, the surety will incur losses of less than 10% of earned premium income.

26/0

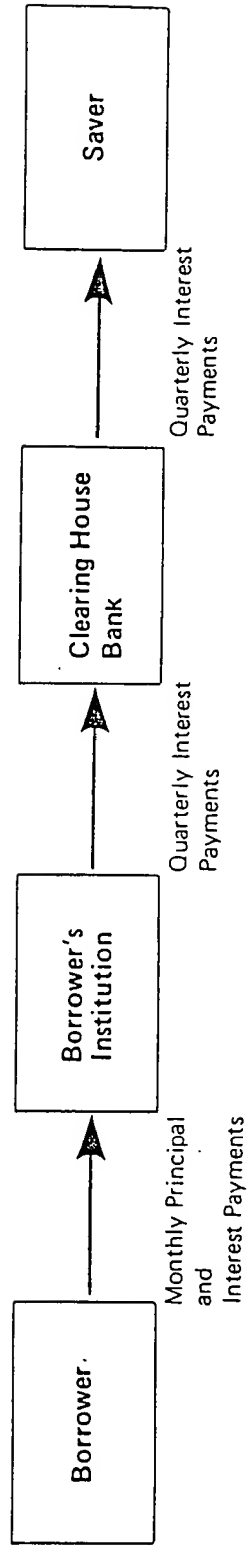
FACTOR	INSTITUTIONAL DEFAULT PROBABILITY	BORROWER DEFAULT PROBABILITY	WORST CASE LOSS	LOSS TO PREMIUM RATIO	UP TO 5 YEARS
Industry Average	.18%	.40%	\$8,800	.09%	.45%
10%	.20	.44	10,800	.10	.50
100%	.36	.80	35,200	.35	1.85

As the chart illustrates, even if the borrowers and their institutions default at a rate that is one hundred times greater than current levels and the worst case scenario is assumed, the surety will incur losses of less than 2% of earned premium income.

# Appendix A AUTOMATED MATCHING AND SETTLEMENT

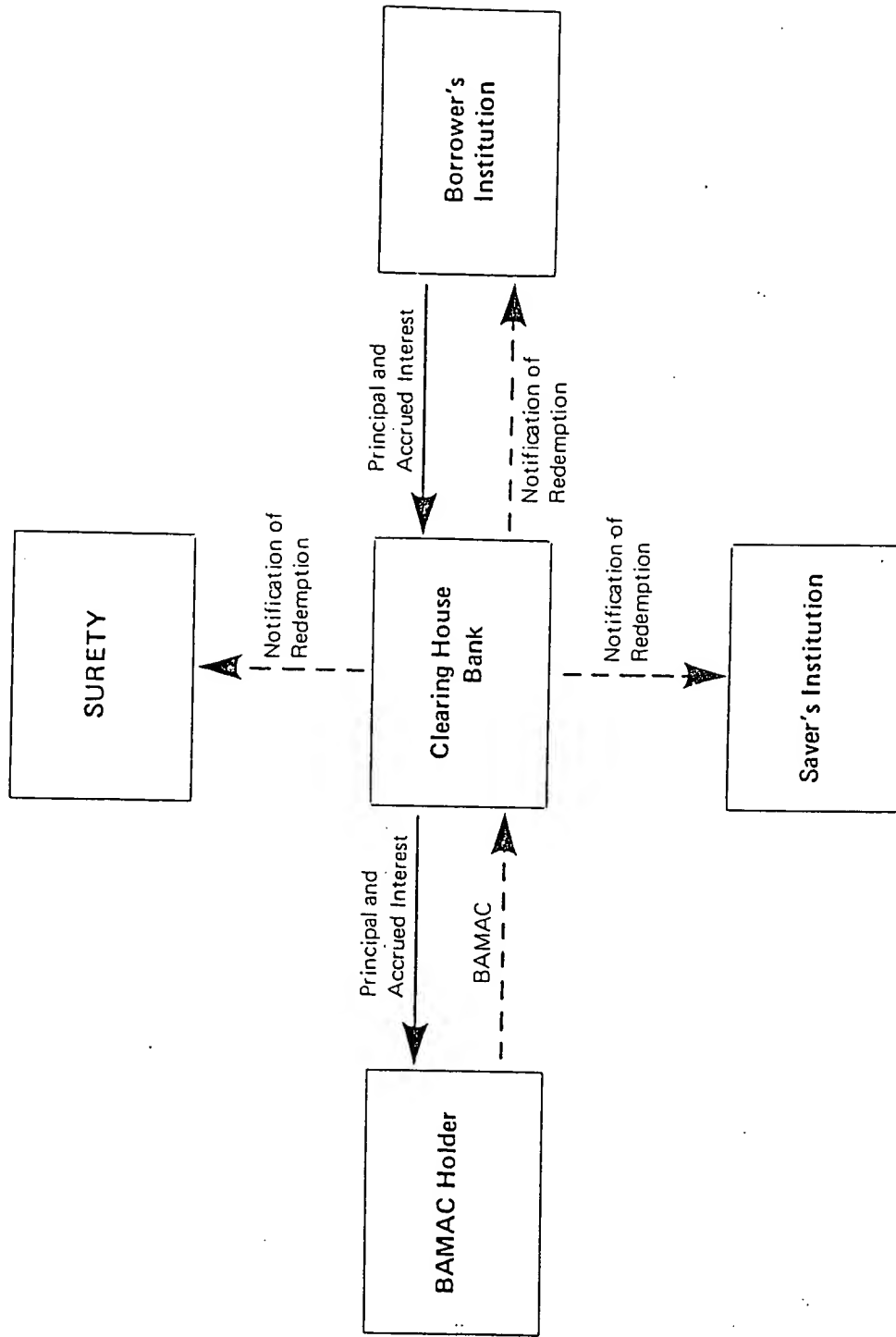


Appendix B MONTHLY AND QUARTERLY PAYMENTS





## Appendix C SETTLEMENT UPON MATURITY



APPENDIX D  
Evaluating Surety Risk

ASSUMPTIONS

- 1) Cashflows are discounted using a 10% cost of capital for both borrower's institution and surety
- 2) Worst case default NPV results from a concurrent default by both the borrower and the borrower's institution immediately after origination of the BAMAC, coupled with a total loss of collateral and accrued sterilization account funds
- 3) Most likely NPV is the average of the best case and worst case NPVs
- 4) Best case default NPV results from a concurrent default by both the borrower and the borrower's institution just before BAMAC maturity, coupled with immediate sale of collateral at book value and immediate receipt of accrued sterilization account funds from failed institution
- 5) BAMAC principal assumes \$1 billion outstanding
- 6) All collateral is depreciated on a straight line basis over five years

VARIABLES FOR NPV CALCULATIONS

- x = number of compounding periods that elapse between origination of BAMAC and institutional default
- y = number of compounding periods that elapse between institutional default and receipt of accrued sterilization account funds by surety
- z = number of compounding periods that elapse between institutional default and borrower default
- m = total number of monthly sterilization account payments (compounding periods) for a BAMAC of specific maturity
- q = total number of quarterly interest payments (compounding periods) made to savers for a BAMAC of specific maturity
- c = number of compounding periods that elapse between the origination of the BAMAC and the sale of the collateral

b = number of compounding periods that elapse between the origination of the BAMAC and the borrower default

quarterly payment = dollar amount of quarterly interest payments made to BAMAC holders

# NET PRESENT VALUE FORMULA

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{NPV(SURETY LOSS OR GAIN)} = & \text{(PVIFA)} \quad \text{sterilization account payments made between institutional default and borrower default} + \\
 & \text{(PVFS)} \quad \text{receipt of accrued steril. account funds from failed institution} + \text{(PVFS)} \quad \text{sale of collateral at book value after borrower default} - \\
 & \text{(PFIFA)} \quad \text{quarterly interest payments after institution default} - \text{(PVFS)} \quad \text{principal repayment after institution defaults}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{NPV} = & \text{PVIFA}(1, 10\%/n, z) + \text{PVFS}\{\text{PVIFA}(1, 10\%/n, x), 10\%, y\} + \\
 & + \text{PVFS}\{1-(1/60)c, 10\%/n-c, n-b\} \\
 & - \text{PVIFA}(\text{quarterly payments}, 10\%/q-x, q-x) - \text{PVFS}(1, 10\%/n-x, n-x)
 \end{aligned}$$

# NET PRESENT VALUE OF VARIOUS DEFAULT SITUATIONS

Term	Match Rate	Total BAMACs Insured (millions)	Worst Case NPV (millions)	Most Likely NPV (millions)	Best Case NPV (millions)
1	11.5%	\$1,000	-\$98	-\$127	\$730
2	12.0	1,000	-1,016	-206	572
3	12.5	1,000	-1,064	-349	397
4	13.0	1,000	-1,143	-460	206
5	13.5	1,000	-1,222	-587	32



APPENDIX E  
BAMAC - Loan Comparison

ASSUMPTIONS

DISCOUNT RATE	=	6.4 %	(11)
INVESTMENT RATE	=	9.6 %	(12)
BAMAC MATCH RATE	=	10.0%	
LOAN RATE	=	15.0%	
SAVER'S INSTITUTION FEE	=	25	basis points
BORROWER'S INSTITUTION FEE	=	75	basis points
BAMACORP FEE	=	50	basis points
SURETY FEE	=	100	basis points

BAMAC RETURN TO BORROWER'S INSTITUTION

Period	Monthly Cashflows	Investable Funds	Investment Income
1	879	879	7
2	879	1758	14
3	629	2387	19
4	879	3267	26
5	879	4146	33
6	629	4775	38
7	879	5654	45
8	879	6533	52
9	629	7162	57
10	879	8042	64
11	879	8921	71
12	629	9550	76
NPV	= 9234		481
Allocated = Capital	739 (8% x 9234)		

(11) Figure based on 1983 average interest expense (6.35%) for commercial banks: Source - 1984 Statistical Information on the Financial Services Industry, American Banker's Association, Washington D.C. 1984

(12) Figure based on 1983 average interest income (9.55%) for commercial banks: Source - see (11)

## LOAN RETURN TO BORROWER'S INSTITUTION

	Monthly Cashflows	Interest Portion of Payment	Investable Funds	Investment Income	Total Income
1	903	125	900	7	132
2	903	115	1806	14	129
3	903	105	2708	22	127
4	903	95	3610	29	124
5	903	85	4513	36	121
6	903	75	5415	45	120
7	903	64	6318	50	114
8	903	54	7221	58	112
9	903	43	8123	65	108
10	903	33	9026	72	105
11	903	22	9928	79	101
12	903	11	10831	86	97

Allocated Capital =  $800(8\% \times 10000)$

NPV = 1345

## BORROWER'S COST OF FUNDS

Period	BAMAC Cashflows	Loan Cashflows
0	9750	10000
1	-879	-903
2	-879	-903
3	-879	-903
4	-879	-903
5	-879	-903
6	-879	-903
7	-879	-903
8	-879	-903
9	-879	-903
10	-879	-903
11	-879	-903
12	-879	-903

Annual = 14.81%  
% Rate

15.00%

## SAVER'S YIELD FROM BAMAC

Period	Cashflows
0	-10000
1	250
2	256
3	263
4	10269
Yield =	10.37%